



BURNLEY RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL

ANNUAL REPORT



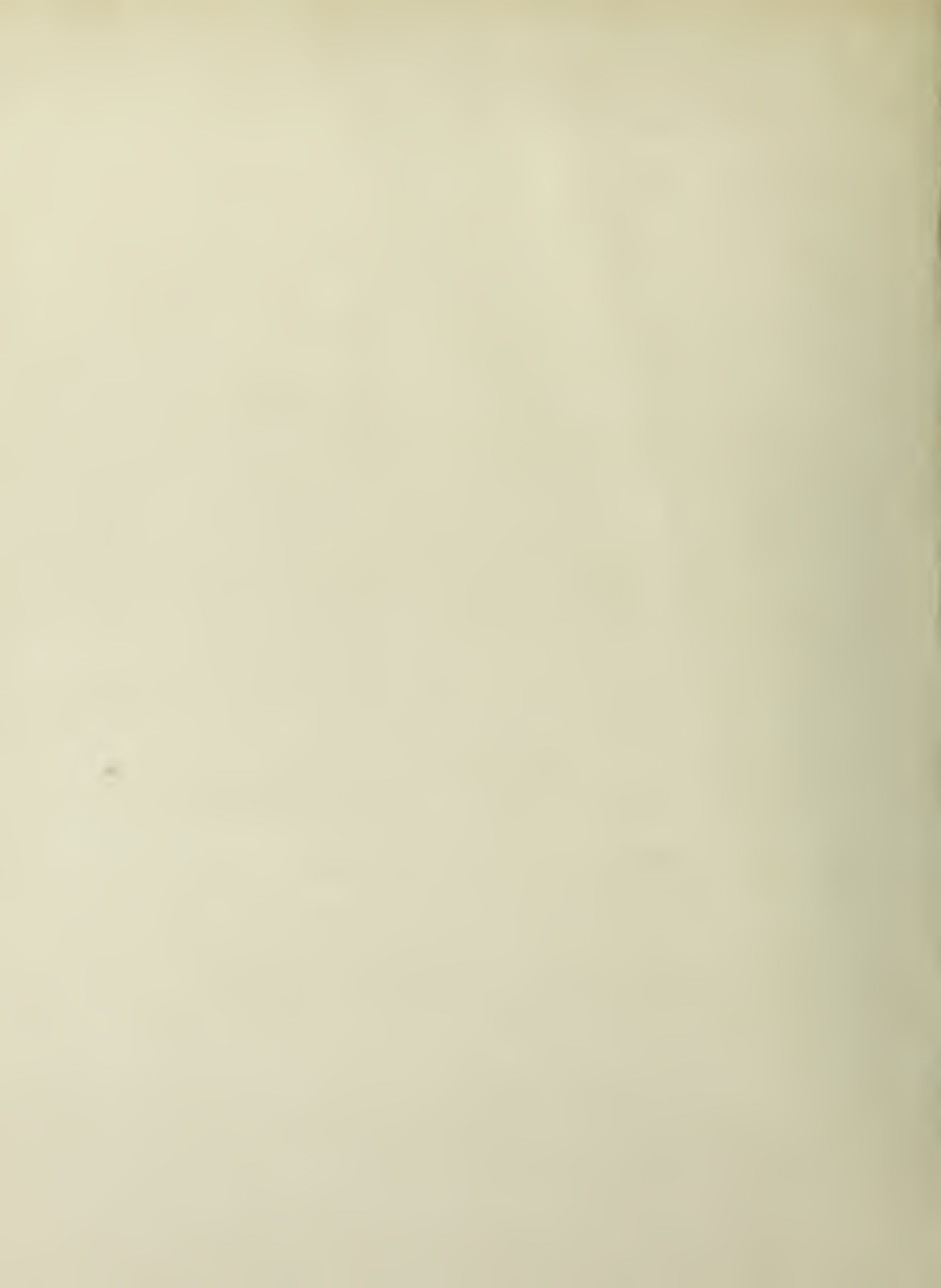
of the

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

for the year

1961

R. E. ROBINSON, M.A., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.H.



(1)

PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT STAFF.

(with qualifications)

Medical Officer of Health:

R. E. ROBINSON, M.A., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.H.

Chief Public Health Inspector
and Superintendent of Public Cleansing:

H. WOODCOCK.

Certified Sanitary Inspector
Sanitary Inspectors Examination Joint Board.
Certified Meat and Food Inspector,
Royal Sanitary Institute.
Associate Member of the Institute of Public Cleansing.

Additional Public Health Inspector:

R. ISHERWOOD.

Certified Sanitary Inspector,
Sanitary Inspectors Examination Joint Board.
Certified Meat and Food Inspector,
Royal Sanitary Institute,
Member of the Institute of Housing.

Clerk:

MISS. C. BROWN.

(2)

MEMBERS OF THE HEALTH AND WATER COMMITTEE.

CHAIRMAN:

COUNCILLOR WM. STARKIE, C.C.,

VICE-CHAIRMAN:

COUNCILLOR E. DINSDALE.

COUNCILLORS:

Miss A. Alston.

C. E. Angus.

H. Atkinson - to May, 1961.

W. Atkinson.

Mrs. E.D. Corrin - from May, 1961.

W. Bennett.

E. Broxup.

W. Dent.

E.T. Eddlestone.

Mrs. E. Fielden.

G.W. Fox.

T. Lane - to January, 1961.

F. Pickles.

J.T. Whittaker - from May, 1961.

T. Pye.

W. Roberts.

T. Smith.

H. Sutcliffe.

D.H.J. Stuttard.

J. Walton.

(3)

REPORT OF THE MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

FOR THE YEAR 1961.

To the Chairman and Members of the
BURNLEY RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL.

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

It is with pleasure I present the Annual report for the year, 1961. I am pleased that it was another good year for the people of Burnley Rural.

Measles was still present but the number of notifiable cases was slightly less. It appeared to be a legacy of the previous year, fortunately it was of a mild nature.

The Birth rate, the Death rate, the Infantile Mortality rate, the Neonatal rate and the Still Birth rate were all lower than previously. For those interested in statistics they will find details of these rates on Page 4.

The quality of food eaten affects the well being or otherwise of us all, it is very important therefore that food shops and food preparing centres should be constantly supervised.

The Public Health Inspectors are our first line of defence against unsavoury standards of food hygiene, unfortunately supervision takes time and the distances travelled are long, and Food Poisoning is still a very serious hazard.

I am grateful to the Members of the Committee for their interest and help and to my staff for their loyalty always. I leave all with very pleasant memories.

I have the honour to be

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,
Your obedient servant,

R. E. Robinson,

Medical Officer of Health.

SECTION A.VITAL STATISTICS AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS.

Registrar-General's estimate of home population, mid-year, 1961	16.010.
Area of the district	39.841 acres
Number of inhabited houses at end of 1961, according to rate books	6.224
Rateable Value (as at 1st April, 1962)	£254.516
Sum represented by 1d. rate (actual for year ended 31st March, 1962)	£1.042

The chief occupations of the people in the district are textile weaving, coal mining, dairy farming and light engineering.

<u>Live Births.</u>	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>Total</u>
Legitimate	134	107	241
Illegitimate	9	2	11
Birth rate per 1.000 estimated population mid-1961			17.3

Stillbirths.

Rate per total (live and still) births.	20.3
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Deaths.

Number of deaths (all causes)	128	106	234
Death rate per 1.000 population, mid-1961			10.4

Deaths from Puerperal Causes.

Puerperal sepsis	0
Other maternal causes	0

Infant Deaths.

Deaths of infants under 1 year of age	5
Deaths of infants under 4 weeks of age	4
Infant mortality rate per 1.000 live births	20.7
Neo-natal mortality rate per 1.000 live births	16.6

Total deaths from cancer (all forms) 30

Other certified causes of death were as follows:

	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>Total</u>
Tuberculosis, respiratory	0	1	1
Tuberculosis, other	0	0	0
Syphilitic disease	0	0	0
Other infective and parasitic diseases..	1	0	1
Malignant neoplasm, stomach	1	1	2
Malignant neoplasm, lung, bronchus	7	2	9
Malignant neoplasm, breast	0	4	4
Malignant neoplasm, uterus	0	0	0
Other malignant and lymphatic neoplasms.	9	6	15
Leukaemia	2	0	2
Diabetes	0	3	3
Vascular lesions of nervous system	17	17	34
Coronary disease, angina	30	19	49
Hypertension with heart disease	2	4	6
Other heart disease	14	16	30
Other circulatory disease	5	8	13
Influenza	2	1	3
Pneumonia	4	6	10
Bronchitis	12	5	17
Ulcer of stomach and duodenum	2	0	2
Gastritis, enteritis and diarrhoea	1	1	2
Nephritis and nephrosis	0	1	1
Hyperplasia of prostate	1	0	1
Congenital malformations	0	0	0
Other defined and ill-defined diseases..	12	8	20
Motor vehicle accidents	1	0	1
All other accidents	3	1	4
Suicide	1	2	3
Other diseases of respiratory system....	1	0	1
	128	106	234

SECTION B.

GENERAL PROVISIONS OF HEALTH SERVICES

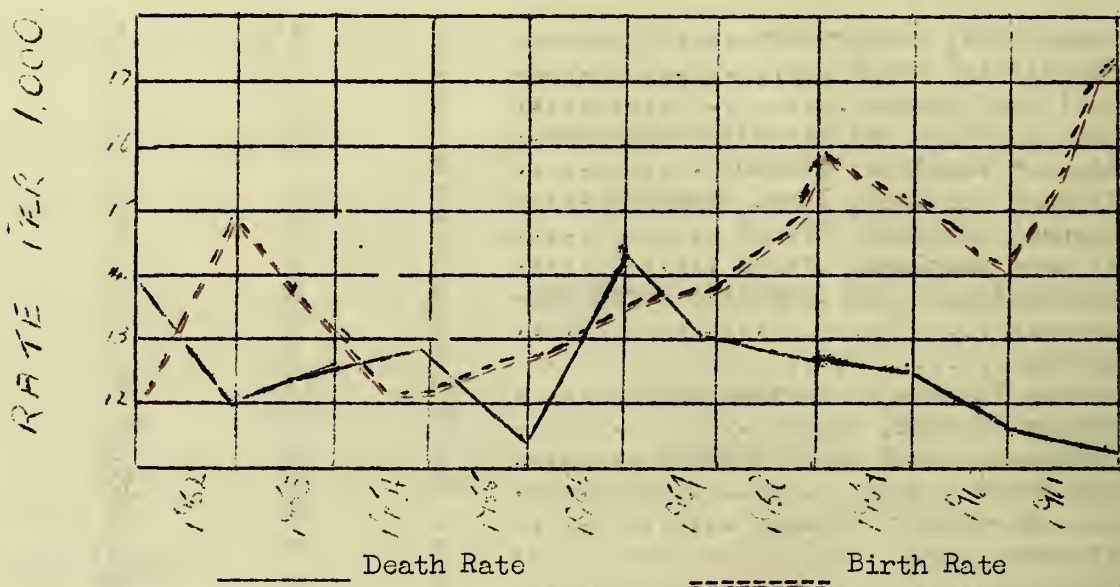
FOR THE AREA.

1. Laboratory Facilities.

The laboratory work for the department was carried out at the Public Health Laboratory, Preston. Samples are collected from the office each Wednesday noon. Any other samples are sent by bus.

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GRAPH SHOWING BIRTH AND DEATH RATE FOR PAST 10 YEARS.



GRAPH SHOWING INFANTILE MORTALITY RATE FOR PAST 10 YEARS.



2. Ambulance Facilities,

All the ambulance undertakings for this district are carried out by the Lancashire County Council.

3. Nursing Services,

The nursing services provided for this district are carried out by the Lancashire County Council.

4. Immunisation and Vaccination Services, Home Helps, etc.,

All these are under the control of the Lancashire County Council.

5. Clinics and Treatment Centres:Child Welfare Centres:

Barrowford U.D.C.	.....	Ambulance Hall, Maud St. Barrowford.
Brierfield U.D.C.	.....	Town Hall Annexe, Brierfield.
Burnley R.D.C.	.....	Methodist Chapel, Briercliffe. Village Hall, Holme, Cliviger. Co-operative Rooms, Foulridge. 7, Town Gate, Higham. Wesleyan Chapel, Sabden. Wesleyan Chapel, Worsthorne.
Colne M.B.	.....	Bank House, Albert Road, Colne.
Nelson M.B.	.....	9/11, Carr Road, Nelson.
Padiham U.D.C.	.....	West Bank House, Padiham.
Trawden U.D.C.	.....	Guild Room, Co-operative Rooms, Trawden.

School Clinics:

Elizabeth Street, Burnley.
West Bank House, Padiham.
9/11, Carr Road, Nelson.
Bank House, Albert Road, Colne.
259, Manchester Road, Nelson.

Tuberculosis:

Cases of suspected tuberculosis are now seen at the Chest Clinic, Marsden Hospital, Burnley.

Veneral Disease.

At the Out-Patient Department, Victoria Hospital, Burnley.

Institutional Accommodation for Maternity Cases.

Christiana Hartley Hospital, Colne.

Fern Lea, Nelson.

Bank Hall, Burnley.

All these are under the control of the Regional Hospital Board.

SECTION C.PREVALENCE OF, AND CONTROL OVER INFECTIOUS DISEASES.Infectious Diseases.

The infectious diseases notified during the year were:

Scarlet Fever	2
Whooping Cough	2
Measles	103
Acute encephalitis (post infectious)	1
Dysentery	1
Acute pneumonia	7

Tuberculosis:PulmonaryNon-PulmonaryTotal

Number of primary notifications
received from medical
practitioners on Form A

3

0

3

Un-notified cases (obtained
from Death Returns

1

0

1

Localisation of Disease.MaleFemaleTotal

Pulmonary Tuberculosis

3

0

3

Meninges and C.N.S.

0

0

0

Other (Cervical lymph nodes) ..

0

0

0

Occupations.

Warehouseman

1

0

1

Lorry Driver

1

0

1

Retired

1

0

1

3

0

3

Scabies Order, 1941.

There were no cases of scabies notified to this authority during the year.

SECTION D.CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR'S REPORTSANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA1. Water Supply.

The area is supplied chiefly by water from the Council's own waterworks and from those of adjoining local authorities, but, in addition, there are also many privately owned water supplies.

The number of samples taken during the year was:

<u>Bacteriological:</u>	Public supplies	27
	Private supplies	26

<u>Chemical:</u>	Public supplies	0
	Private supplies	0

Details of the estimated number of houses with a piped supply of water are as follows:

Parish	Piped supplies			Not Piped
	No. of dwelling houses	From Public water mains	From Private supplies	
Altham	222	222	-	-
Barley	80	28	52	-
Blacko	189	161	28	8
Briercliffe	881	866	15	9
Cliviger	637	544	93	9
Dunnockshaw	135	37	98	4
Foulridge	502	472	30	4
Goldshaw Booth	83	41	42	2
Habergham Eaves ...	258	231	27	2
Hapton	606	575	31	3
Higham	211	166	45	5
Ightenhill	48	48	-	-
Northtown	32	19	13	1
Old Laund Booth ...	263	221	42	-
Read	319	306	13	-
Reedley Hallows ...	277	245	32	-
Roughlee	116	53	63	1
Sabden	446	392	54	-
Simonstone	237	227	10	-
Worsthorne	632	627	5	-

The department has been engaged during the year checking on the purity of water supplies.

In all, 53, samples of water, from public and private supplies, were taken and submitted to the Public Health Laboratory, Preston, for analysis.

The results of these samples were as follows:

Public Supplies:

27 samples taken for bacteriological examination.

Number reported excellent	22
Number reported unsatisfactory	5

Private Supplies:

26 samples taken for bacteriological examination.

Number reported excellent	14
Number reported unsatisfactory	11
Bottle Broken	1

In cases where water is reported unsatisfactory, the users are requested to boil all water to be used for drinking purposes. Unsatisfactory sources are investigated and where possible, advice is given to owners so that improvements may be effected.

Where there are several springs running into one private supply, samples are taken from each spring and where one or more is found to be unsatisfactory, then such springs can be disconnected, leaving only those where pure water is delivered.

In several cases it has been found that water originating from a spring is piped for varying distances in field drains which admit subsoil water to a tank which is often below ground and inadequately covered and admits surface water. This is a most unsatisfactory method of storing and collecting drinking water. Considerable improvements can be carried out by constructing a water tight brick tank with sides standing 18" above surrounding ground and properly covered. Properly jointed glazed earthenware pipes are then used for conveying the water to the tank.

2. Pollution of Rivers and Streams.

When any septic are emptied an inspection is made and where improvements or repairs are necessary, the appropriate notice is served on the owner. Filters require constant attention, especially in the vicinity of trees, as choking is caused by leaves falling in the Autumn.

The Rivers Board are continually requiring improved design when new septic tanks are being built. The cost of building such tanks is now much higher than it was two or three years ago. If some local building firm could devise a system of building the different sizes of tanks required in some prefabricated way it may be possible to reduce the cost.

The sewerage scheme at Lane Bottom, Briercliffe was completed towards the end of 1960 and by the end of December fifty pail closets had been converted to fresh water closets. It is anticipated that conversions in this area will continue to proceed very quickly as in several cases two families have been sharing one pail; a state of affairs which is most unsatisfactory.

The sewerage of Dunnockshaw has commenced and the scheme for Newchurch-in-Pendle has been approved.

The chief source of river pollution is still from unsewered villages as follows:- Barley, Ightenhill, Newchurch-in-Pendle and Roughlee.

Another source of pollution is caused by drainage from farms. Sink drainage is usually piped direct to the nearest stream and liquid manure tanks are, in the majority of cases, fitted with overflow pipes, and these discharge into adjoining streams. In some cases, heavy pollution is caused by faulty outlet valves on these liquid manure tanks. Such outlets are generally stopped up with a sack. When the tank box is full it is carted on to the land, but the liquid continues to run to the nearest stream until the box is again placed in position. This procedure continues until the tank is empty and it is not possible to re-stop the outlet until the tank is empty.

3. Closet Accommodation.

The Council pay grants for the conversion of privies and pail closets as follows:-

- a) Where the property is connected to a sewer not more than 100 feet away. £20. per w.c.
- b) Where the property is connected to a sewer more than 100 feet away. A sum between £20 and £35 at the discretion of the Council.
- c) Where the conversion involves the construction of a septic tank and filter. £35 per w.c.

In all cases the amount shown is maximum. The grant will be that amount, or half the cost, whichever is the lesser.

The following table shows the number of conversions carried out during the year.

Privy closets to fresh water closets	0
Privy closets to pail closets	0
Pail closets to fresh water closets	38
Trough Closets to fresh water closets	0
Waste water closets to fresh water closets	114

The approximate number of the different types of sanitary conveniences in the district is as follows:

Fresh water closets	3667
Waste water closets	2037
Pail closets (including tank closets)	772
Trough closets	4

The number of waste water closet conversions in 1960 was 142 compared with 114 in 1961. This is due no doubt to the payment of Standard Grants under the House Purchase and Housing Act, 1959.

During the year houses were provided with the five standard amenities necessary for the obtaining of a grant.

The actual work involved was as follows:-

Baths installed	97
Washbasins installed	95
Hot water supplies provided	67
Fresh water closets installed	131
Ventilated food cupboards installed	135

4. Public Cleansing.

For practically the whole year, refuse was collected weekly, but following the July and September holidays when the department closed down, and collections deteriorated slightly for two weeks in each case.

It should be remembered that when a dustman takes his holidays he comes back to practically double the amount of refuse. Many owner/occupiers spend their holidays in house repairing and decorating, and consequently more refuse is produced.

A lot of houses are equipped with solid fuel cookers which burn twenty four hours per day. Such properties produce more ash than houses with open fires.

Occasionally, when investigating a complaint of a full dustbin, it has been found that the tenant has placed a large cardboard carton in the bottom of the bin, thus leaving very little room for any other refuse to follow.

Every new house built adds greatly to the work of the men because the bins have to be carried a much greater distance than in the case of the conventional terraced house with a back yard and back street.

The "do it yourself" house owner is causing quite a problem in the department. Several times each week requests are received for special collections to be made of old fireplaces, bricks, plaster and other building materials. We are even asked to be "disposers of old furniture". Where the quantity is reasonable every effort is made to oblige; but where the quantity is considered too large the owner is advised to employ a private contractor. These extra collections put an extra strain on the staff and vehicles.

Vehicles and Labour.

The five-day week is still operating successfully.

Refuse is collected as follows:

One 18/20 cu. yd. Shelvoke and Drewry Fore and Aft Tipper (Ten years old), staffed by a driver and four men.

Collections from: Worsthorne, Pike Hill, Red Lees, Overtown, Holme, Walk Mill, Dunnockshaw, Habergham Eaves, Hapton, Read and Simonstone.

One 10 cu. yd. Shelvoke and Drewry Side Loader (Eleven years old), staffed by a driver and four men.

Collections from: Sabden, Fence, Blacko, Foulridge, Reedley and Briercliffe.

One 7 cu. yd. Ford Diesel (Six years old), staffed by a driver and two men.

Collections from: Altham, Barley, Roughlee, Goldshaw Booth, Ightenhill, and isolated properties around the villages.

This vehicle has shown a considerable saving in fuel costs.

One 2 cu. yd. Bedford Side Loader (Four years old), staffed by a driver and one man.

Used for refuse collection when necessary to assist other vehicles, tip maintenance, collection of full salvage bags from vehicles and collection of metals from tips. Also used for special collections and trade refuse.

A Shelvoke and Drewry 12 cu. yd. Fore and Aft Tipper has been ordered and when this is obtained it will be used on the area now covered by the Ford. The Ford will replace the 2 cu. yd. Bedford and the latter can then be disposed of.

Nightsoil Collection and Emptying of Cesspools.

One 800-gallon Shelvoke and Drewry Cesspool Emptier (eleven years old), staffed by a driver and one man.

Approximately 650 pails are emptied weekly, plus privies and cesspools.

This vehicle is employed fifty two weeks per year as pails cannot be left at holiday weeks. Some tenants use Elsan type closets and the containers are not as large as the pails sold by the Council, consequently when such people have visitors they soon find that the container is full.

We have trouble with the 8" outlet valve on this vehicle which has to be renewed at least once per year. This is due to the type of material carried and to the fact that some tenants deposit anything objectionable into the pail.

Pail emptying is most objectionable work and every credit is due to the two men who carry out the work and to those who fill the breach at holiday times.

Numerous calls are made for septic tanks to be emptied. Some of these have a large capacity and may take a whole day to empty. Consequently, there is a limit to what can be done as the pail service must not be interrupted and cesspools and privies also need emptying at regular intervals.

Refuse Disposal.

Household refuse is deposited on tips in the parishes of Reedley, Hapton, Old Laund Booth, Dunnockshaw and Sabden.

At regular intervals, a Bristol Tractor is hired from Nelson Corporation for tip maintenance.

Difficulty is experienced at Hapton by people depositing wallpaper, builder's refuse, etc., in the gate way, which leaves the approach very unsightly. This is now filled to capacity.

Efforts are now being made to find an alternative to tipping at Hapton.

Sale of Galvanised Ware.

Dustbins and pails were sold to householders during the year as follows:-

Galvanised light dustbins	40
Galvanised B.S.S. dustbins	71
Galvanised B.S.S. dustbins with Rubber lids and base	27
Galvanised sanitary pails	5

5. Salvage.

A market was found for all the paper salvaged during the year at an average price of £6 per ton.

The total weight of salvage last year was 187 tons 12 cwts and the total income was £1.315. 19s 4d.

Weight and Value of Salvage sold during the year.

	T.	C.	Q.	lbs.	£.	s.	d.
Waste paper	182	3	0	0	1175.	10.	6.
Aluminium		9	3	4	27.	11.	8.
Brass		4	3	0	19.	19.	0.
Copper		2	1	2	14.	16.	4.
Tins	3	3	0	0	8.	11.	0.
Lead		1	2	13	4.	10.	6.
Rags	1	4	1	22	50.	5.	0.
Woollens		3	0	7	14.	5.	10.
Zinc			1	20		9.	6.
	187.	12	1	12	1315.	19.	4.

The men are paid a bonus on salvage sales, which amounted to £20. 9s 4d for a man who worked the full period.

6. Public Conveniences.

Land has been purchased by the Council at Sabden and at Hapton for the erection of public conveniences.

Negotiations are in progress for the purchase of a site suitable for conveniences at Worsthorpe.

Conveniences are in existence at Foulridge and Briercliffe.

The greatest need is in the parishes which attract numerous visitors at the weekends and public holidays.

7. Disinfection.

During the year two houses were visited for the purpose of disinfection. Formaldehyde is used in all cases except in the case of tuberculosis where a 5% Izal solution is used.

Bedding is removed for steam disinfection, where necessary, to Burnley County Borough Cleansing Station.

8. Smoke Abatement.

The Clean Air Act has taken away from local authorities responsibility for gas manufacturing plants, with the exception of those parts of the works used for steam raising.

Some contravention of the Clean Air Act has been reported to the Committee but no legal proceedings have been taken.

An application for a certificate of exemption from the provisions of the Clean Air Act was granted to a coke works in the area, the certificate expired on the 31st December, 1959, and has since not been applied for.

Many factories with Lancashire boilers have abolished hand firing and substituted automatic stokers. This greatly reduces smoke emissions.

9. Rodent Control.

Rodent control in private dwellings and business premises was carried out during the year. A free service was given in the case of private dwellings but a charge was made for the treatment of business premises and farms.

Sewer Treatments.

Parish	No. of Manholes.	No. of manholes showing take of bait.		Dates of treatment.
		Complete	Partial	
Altham	18	0	0	2-8-1960
Blacko, Fence and Wheatley Lane.	50	0	0	22-7-1960
Foulridge	55	2	18	18-7-1960
Briercliffe	57	0	8	7-6-1960
Cliviger	148	4	7	16-6-1960
Sabden	52	1	12	29-7-1960
Worsthorne	90	8	15	8-6-1960

Committee for Rodent Control.

The North East Lancashire Advisory Committee was formed in 1954. This covered Workable Area No. 11, which comprised of Colne, Nelson, Trawden, Brierfield, Barrowford, Burnley, Padiham and Burnley Rural District, together with Workable Areas No. 10 and 15. Each district is represented by a member of the local authority and the Public Health Inspector. Half-yearly meetings are held in the respective districts when problems are discussed.

10. Other Vermins.

Twenty eight houses were disinfested, all of which were infested with cockroaches.

11. Sanitary Inspections of the Area.

Appendix A on Page 24 shows the number of inspections carried out during the year.

12. Tents, Vans and Sheds.

There are two main sites licensed on which caravans and sheds are situated. A new site was licensed on which caravans only are situated. In addition there are a number of moveable dwellings on very small sites in different parts of the district.

The new site licensed for holiday caravans only is quite modern. There are concrete standings and paths, electricity points, sewer drainage and water supply at each standing. Communal showers, laundry and water closets are situated in a central position. There is also a special arrangement for emptying chemical closets. Refuse is collected from properly covered bins each week by the Council's workmen.

Conditions at the sites for caravans and sheds have been maintained in a sanitary manner. Bins are placed near the entrance to both sites so that refuse can be deposited by campers and is then easily collected by the Council's men approximately every eight days.

The owner has constructed a special tank box which he uses to tour the sites one day each week. Chemical closets are then emptied into the box. The box is placed in a convenient position so that the contents can be transferred to the Council's Cesspool Emptyer for disposal.

In addition to the above, 17 applications have been received under the Caravan Sites and Control of Development Act, 1960 involving 185 caravans.

13. Factories.

There are 99 factories in the district, and inspections are made. Many of the factories have had modern sanitary accommodation installed in place of existing types.

Below is given a table of factory inspections for purposes of provisions as to health, and cases in which defects were found under Part 1 of the Factories Act, 1937.

Factory Inspections for purposes of provisions as to health.

Premises	No. of Register	Inspections	Notices.
Factories in which Sections 1,2,3,4 and 6, are to be enforced by Local Authority	0	0	0
Factories in which Section 7 is enforced by Local Authority (not included above)	89	10	2
Other premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority.	9	0	0
	98	10	2

Cases in which defects were found.

Particulars	No. in which defects were found	remedied	Referred by H.M. Inspector
Want of cleanliness.....	1	1	-
Insufficient Sanitary conveniences.....	1	-	-
Unsuitable or defective sanitary conveniences...	1	1	-
	3	2	-

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SECTION E.

HOUSING.

During the year, 13 houses were erected by the Council. Thirty one houses were erected by other bodies or persons. Two houses were erected by other local authorities.

At the end of the year 67 applications had been received for houses and 70 applications for bungalows.

Inspection and Repair of Houses.

Again, complaints of housing defects have not been as numerous as they were pre 1939.

A very large percentage of terraced houses and cottages are now owned by the people who live in them. These people are generally very proud to be owner/occupiers and take great pride in carrying out improvements. Baths, washbasins, and water closets are installed usually with the aid of a Standard Grant. New modern fireplaces are fixed, flagged floors are covered with various colours of asphalt. External walls are neatly pointed and woodwork is regularly painted in attractive bright colours. All this effort has brought about a considerable improvement in the housing conditions of the people and such houses will thereby provide good accommodation for a long number of years.

During the year, 91 tenanted houses were inspected, usually on complaint. The number of inspections made was 282. 107 informal notices were served requiring repairs to be carried out and 91 informal notices were complied with. Action taken under Section 16 and 17 of the Housing Act, 1957 in respect of 14 houses.

Rent increases and Certificates of Disrepair.

Rent Act, 1957.

During the year two certificates of disrepair were issued and there were no undertakings given by landlords to carry out repairs listed by the tenants. Two certificates of disrepair were cancelled by the Council on applications by the landlords.

Particulars of housing inspections and repair work carried out are given in Appendices B and C on pages 25 and 26.

Section F.

a) Milk Supply.

On the 1st October, 1960 the County Council took over the granting of dealers licenses under the Milk (Special Designation) Regulations, 1960.

No. of dairies in the district	12
No. of shops in the district other than dairies	16

b) Biological Examination of Milk Samples.

No. of samples taken for brucellosis tests	230
No. reported negative	221
No. reported positive	9

c) Samples for Statutory Tests.Raw Milk.

Methylene Blue Tests	8
No. reported satisfactory	8

Heat Treated Milk.

No. of samples taken for Methylene Blue Test	3
No. reported satisfactory	3

d) Meat and Other Foods.

At present there are three slaughterhouses in the district, one each in the parishes of Dunnockshaw, Higham and Read. At two of the slaughterhouses regular weekend killing is carried out. This necessitates both Inspectors working alternate week-ends, for which extra payment is received.

The butcher's shops were inspected and generally found to be clean and well maintained.

Details of meat inspected and condemned within the district during 1961 are shown in Appendix E, on page 29.

Condemned Meat.

In the case of meat condemned at slaughterhouses and butcher's shops, small amounts are buried at the tip and, in some cases, at the slaughterhouses. Larger quantities of condemned meat are sent for manufacture into fertilisers.

Meat is coloured green at the time of condemnation.

Food and Drugs Act, 1955.

The County Council is the Food and Drugs Authority under the Food and Drugs Act, 1955 and thus deals with the adulterations of food.

A total of 82 samples was obtained, consisting of 49 samples of milk and 33 others comprising:-

1 Gelatine.	1 Lemon sponge pudding and sauce.
1 Milk, condensed, machine skimmed, sweetened.	1 Cream, sterilised.
1 Pork Sausage.	1 Bacon.
1 Ice cream	1 Beef Sausage.
2 Gin	1 Ice Lolly.
1 Brandy	3 Whisky.
1 Sage	1 Cheese.
2 Dried Fruit	1 Vinegar.
1 Baking Powder	2 Fresh Fruit.
1 Christmas Pudding	2 Flour Confectionery.
2 White pepper	1 Mincemeat.
1 Milk chocolate decoration.	2 Pickles.
	1 Ground Almonds.

The samples were analysed by the County Analyst and below are given details of those on which he reported adversely:-

<u>Type of Sample</u>	<u>Result of Analysis</u>	<u>Action Taken.</u>
1 Beef Sausage	Contained 170 parts per million sulphite preservative (expressed as sulphur dioxide without declaration)	Vendor interviewed.
1 Christmas pudding	Fat content only 8.6% should be not less than 9%	Manufacturers communicated with.
1 Formal Milk	Freezing point indicated presence of 0.5% extraneous water.	Further sample obtained and vendor cautioned.

d) Food Preparing Premises.

Where premises do not comply with the Food and Drugs Act, the necessary notices are served on the occupier.

No. of Food Premises, by types of business at end of year.

General grocers and provision dealers	84
Greengrocers and fruiterers	12
Meat shops	14
Baker and/or confectioners	15
Fried Fish Shops	8
Shops selling mainly sugar confectionery, minerals etc.	18
Licensed premises, canteens, cafes etc.	41
Others	39

e) Ice cream.

The necessary attention was given to premises where ice cream is prepared and/or sold, with special attention being given to the preparation.

Eleven samples of ice cream were taken and submitted to the Public Health Laboratory, Preston for analysis. Eight of the samples were reported Grade 1; one was reported Grade 11; one was reported to be Grade 111; and one was reported to be Grade 1V.

f) Bakehouses.

There are fifteen bakehouses on the register and routine inspections were carried out during the year.

g) Food Poisoning.

There were no notifications of food poisoning during the year.

SCHOOLS.

During the year twenty four schools in the district were inspected and the following information may be of interest.

Number of schools with unsatisfactory yard surfaces 12

Sanitary Accommodation.

No. of schools with:

Fresh water closets 19

Waste water closets 0

Trough closets 0

Pail closets 5

Refuse Disposal.

No. of schools with:

Dustbins 24

Ashpits 0

Water Supply.

No. of schools supplied from:

Public Mains 22

Private supplies 2

No. of private supplies considered to be unsatisfactory 0

No. of schools where washing facilities are considered
unsatisfactory 7

Drainage.

No. of schools with drainage to:

Public sewers	17
Private treatment works	2

Dinners are now cooked on the premises at most of the schools. Kitchens have been enlarged and modernised and there has been considerable improvement generally. Meat is freshly cooked and refrigerators have been installed for the storage of perishable food.

APPENDIX A.SANITARY INSPECTIONS MADE.General Sanitation.

Inspections under the Housing Acts	136
Inspections and visits under the Public Health Acts	282
Disinfection of rooms	3
Visits to verminous premises	36
Visits re water supplies	27
Visits re refuse and salvage disposal	227
Visits re dustbins, pails etc.	81
Visits re septic tanks and filters	53
Interviews with property owners etc.	121
Smoke observations	12
Old drains tested	19
Old drains inspected	150
Miscellaneous sanitary visits	209
Shops inspected	144
Visits re conversions	21
Visits re certificates of disrepair	3
Visits to factories re sanitary accommodation	8
Visits re smoke	25
Inspections and visits in connection with I.D. cases	7
Visits re accumulations and deposits	14
Visits re caravans and moveable dwellings	99
Visits re schools	20
Visits re spoilbanks.....	17
Visits re standard grants	42
Visits re ponds, ditches and watercourses	1
Visits re keeping of animals	1
Visits re sanitary accommodation	5
Visits re piggeries	3
Visits re waste food plants	4

Meat and Food Inspection and Inspection of Food Premises and Vehicles.

Meat inspection	695
Ice cream premises inspected	10
Food preparing premises inspected	28
Miscellaneous food visits	10
Butchers' shops inspected	29
Bakehouses inspected	12
Grocers' shops inspected	53
Greengrocers' shops inspected	6
Fried Fish shops inspected	7
Licensed premises inspected	9
Slaughterhouses inspected	2
Infected milk	5
Confectioners	2

Sampling.

Milk samples taken	241
Water samples taken	40
Ice cream samples taken	11
Meat samples taken	10

APPENDIX B.Sanitary Improvements Effected.Dwelling Houses.

Dirty houses cleansed.....	9
Dampness abated	1
Rainwater gutters provided or repaired	3
Roofs repaired or new roofs provided	8
Repairs carried out to private water supplies.....	1
Verminous premises cleansed	3
Defective plaster repaired... ..	6
Floors repaired or renewed	2

Bakehouses and Food Shops.

New floors constructed	1
Washing facilities provided.....	1

Drainage.

Choked drains cleansed	33
Drainage disposal installations cleansed or repaired	4
Drains repaired or reconstructed	2

Water closets, dustbins, etc.,

Additional water closets provided.....	13
Waste water closets converted to fresh water closets	36
Pail closets converted to fresh water closets	10
Privy closets converted to fresh water closets	0
Tipplers repaired or renewed	1
Internal water closets provided	1

Miscellaneous.

Deposits of refuse removed	1
Nuisance from caravan abated.....	1

APPENDIX C.1. Inspection of dwelling houses during year.

1. (a) Total number of dwelling houses inspected formally or informally for housing defects (under the Public Health or Housing Acts)..... 91
- (b) Number of inspections, formal or informal made for the purposes 282
2. Dwelling houses unfit for human habitation and not capable at reasonable expense of being rendered fit.. 16
3. Number of dwelling houses unfit for human habitation but capable of being rendered fit 91

2. Houses Demolished.

	Houses Demolished	Displaced during year	
a) <u>In Clearance Areas.</u>		<u>Persons</u>	<u>Families</u>
1. Houses unfit for human habitation.....	5	1	1
2. Houses included by reason of bad arrangement, etc..	-	-	-
3. House on land acquired under S. 43 (2), Housing Act, 1957	-	-	-
b) <u>Not In Clearance Areas.</u>			
4. As a result of formal or informal procedure under S 17 (1) Housing Act, 1957.	-	-	-
5. Local Authority owned houses certified unfit by M.O.H.	-	-	-
6. Houses unfit for human habitation where action has been taken under the Local Acts	-	-	-
7. Unfit houses included in Unfitness Orders	-	-	-

3. <u>Unfit Houses Closed.</u>	Houses Closed	Displaced during year Persons Families
1. Under S. 16 (4)m17,(1) and 35 (1), Housing Act, 1957	14	3 3
2. Under S.17 (3) and 26 Housing Act, 1957	-	- -
3. Parts of buildings closed under S. 18 Housing Act, 1957	-	- -
4. <u>Unfit Houses made fit and Houses which defects were remedied.</u>	By <u>Owner.</u>	By <u>Local Authority.</u>
1. After informal action by local authority	91	-
2. After formal notice under (a) Public Health Acts..... (b) S.9 & 16 Housing Act,1957	3 -	- -
3. Under S. 24 Housing Act,1957	-	-
5. <u>Unfit Houses in Temporary Use Housing Act, 1957.</u>		<u>No. of Houses.</u>
<u>Position at end of year.</u>		
1. Retained for temporary accommodation a) under section 48 b) under section 17 (2) c) under section 46		0 0 0
2. Licensed for temporary occupations under section 34 and 53		0
6. <u>Purchase of Houses by Agreement.</u>		
Houses in clearance areas other than those included in confirmed Clearance Orders or Compulsory Purchase Orders, purchased during the year		0
7. <u>Housing Act, 1949 & Housing (Financial Provisions) Act, 1948.</u>		
Action taken during the year		0
8. <u>House Purchase and Housing Act, 1959 - Standard Grants.</u>		
a) Submitted to local authority		205
b) Approved by local authority		166
c) Work completed		147

APPENDIX D.PREVENTION OF DAMAGE BY PESTS ACT, 1949

	Local Authority premises	Type of Property		Agricultural
		Dwelling Houses	All other including business premises	
1. Number of properties in the district	39	5554	1504	509
2. Number of properties inspected as a result of				
a) Notification	17	122	8	11
b) Survey under the Act	0	5	15	17
c) Otherwise	55	513	173	9
3. Total inspections carried out, including re-inspections.	72	640	196	37
4. Number of properties inspected in Section 2 found to be infested with				
a) Rats	11	79	8	11
b) Mice	6	43	7	0
5. Number of infested properties treated (S.4.)	17	122	15	11
6. Total treatments carried out, including re-treatments.	17	122	15	11
7. Number of notices served under S.4. of the Act.	-	-	-	-
8. Number of "Block" control schemes carried out.	-	4	-	-

APPENDIX E.CARCASES AND OFFAL INSPECTED AND CONDEMNED IN WHOLE OR IN PART.

	Cattle excluding cows	Cows	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs
Number Killed	1673	292	9	11,186	172
Number inspected	1673	292	9	11,186	172
<u>All diseases except tuberculosis and cysticercosis</u>					
Whole carcases condemned	3	2	2	20	2
Organ or part of carcase condemned	108	134	0	1,1615	22
% of number inspected affected.	6.6%	47%	22%	14.6%	13.6%
<u>Tuberculosis only</u>					
Whole carcases condemned	0	0	0	0	0
Organ or part of carcase condemned	3	1	0	0	1
% of number inspected affected.	0.17%	.34%	0%	0%	.58%
<u>Cysticercosis</u>					
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	3	0	-----		
Carcases submitted to treatment by refrigeration	3	0	-----		
Generalised and totally condemned	0	0	-----		

